

# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

SEPTEMBER 23, 1939

Vol. I: No. 13—Publication 1380

## *Contents*

### Europe:

#### Neutrality:

	Page
Message of the President to the Congress . . . . .	275
Statement by the Secretary of State . . . . .	280
White House conference on neutrality. . . . .	281
Contributions for relief in belligerent countries . . .	281
Bombardment from the air of civilian populations . .	282
Americans missing from the <i>Athenia</i> . . . . .	283
Sinking of the Norwegian ship <i>Rondo</i> . . . . .	284
Announcement by German Government of articles of contraband . . . . .	285
Removal of American Foreign Service officers from Warsaw . . . . .	285

#### The American republics:

The Significance of the Pan American Movement:	
Address by the Secretary of State . . . . .	286
Exchange of professors and students between the United States and other American republics . . . . .	289

Publications . . . . .	291
------------------------	-----

#### Treaty information:

##### Armament reduction:

London Naval Treaty of 1936 (Treaty Series No. 919) . . . . .	291
--	-----

##### Conciliation:

Conciliation Treaty With Liberia. . . . .	291
---	-----

##### Education:

Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations (Treaty Series No. 928) . . .	292
--	-----

[Over]



Treaty information—Continued.

Health:	Page
Convention Modifying the International Sanitary Convention of June 21, 1926 . . . . .	292
Commerce:	
Reciprocal Trade Agreement With Turkey . . . . .	292
Customs:	
Convention Concerning Exemption From Taxation for Liquid Fuel and Lubricants Used in Air Traf- fic . . . . .	292
Finance:	
Double Income Taxation With Sweden . . . . .	293
Labor:	
Conventions of the International Labor Conference .	293
Postal:	
Parcel Post Agreement With Barbados . . . . .	293
Parcel Post Agreement With Egypt . . . . .	294
Telecommunications:	
International Telecommunication Convention (Treaty Series No. 867) . . . . .	294
Regional Radio Convention for Central America, Panama, and the Canal Zone . . . . .	295
Visa fees:	
Agreement With Norway . . . . .	295
Agreement With Rumania . . . . .	295

## *Europe*

### NEUTRALITY

#### Message of the President to the Congress

[Released to the press by the White House September 21]

##### TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I have asked the Congress to reassemble in extraordinary session in order that it may consider and act on the amendment of certain legislation, which, in my best judgment, so alters the historic foreign policy of the United States that it impairs the peaceful relations of the United States with foreign nations.

At the outset I proceed on the assumption that every member of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and every member of the executive branch of the Government, including the President and his associates, personally and officially, are equally and without reservation in favor of such measures as will protect the neutrality, the safety, and the integrity of our country and at the same time keep us out of war.

Because I am wholly willing to ascribe an honorable desire for peace to those who hold different views from my own as to what those measures should be, I trust that these gentlemen will be sufficiently generous to ascribe equally lofty purposes to those with whom they disagree. Let no man or group in any walk of life assume exclusive protectorate over the future well-being of America—because I conceive that regardless of party or section the mantle of peace and of patriotism is wide enough to cover us all. Let no group assume the exclusive label of the peace "bloc." We all belong to it.

I have at all times kept the Congress and the American people informed of events and trends

in foreign affairs. I now review them in a spirit of understatement.

Since 1931 the use of force instead of the council table has constantly increased in the settlement of disputes between nations—except in the Western Hemisphere, where there has been only one war, now happily terminated.

During these years also the building up of vast armies, navies, and storehouses of war has proceeded abroad with growing speed and intensity. But, during these years, and extending back even to the days of the Kellogg-Briand Pact, the United States has constantly, consistently, and conscientiously done all in its power to encourage peaceful settlements, to bring about reduction of armaments, and to avert threatened wars. We have done this not only because any war anywhere necessarily hurts American security and American prosperity, but because of the more important fact that any war anywhere retards the progress of morality and religion and impairs the security of civilization itself.

For many years the primary purpose of our foreign policy has been that this Nation and this Government should strive to the utmost to aid in avoiding war among other nations. But if and when war unhappily comes, the Government and the Nation must exert every possible effort to avoid being drawn into the war.

The executive branch of the Government did its utmost, within our traditional policy of noninvolvement, to aid in averting the present appalling war. Having thus striven and failed,

this Government must lose no time or effort to keep the Nation from being drawn into the war.

In my candid judgment we shall succeed in these efforts.

We are proud of the historical record of the United States and of all the Americans during all these years because we have thrown every ounce of our influence for peace into the scale of peace.

I note in passing what you will all remember—the long debates on the subject of what constitutes aggression, on the methods of determining who the aggressor might be, and, on who the aggressor in past wars had been. Academically this may have been instructive, as it may have been of interest to historians to discuss the pros and cons and the rights and wrongs of the World War during the decade that followed it.

But in the light of problems of today and tomorrow responsibility for acts of aggression is not concealed, and the writing of the record can safely be left to future historians.

There has been sufficient realism in the United States to see how close to our own shores came dangerous paths which were being followed on other continents.

Last January I told the Congress that "a war which threatened to envelop the world in flames has been averted, but it has become increasingly clear that peace is not assured." By April new tensions had developed; a new crisis was in the making. Several nations with whom we had friendly, diplomatic and commercial relations had lost, or were in the process of losing, their independent identity and sovereignty.

During the spring and summer the trend was definitely toward further acts of military conquest and away from peace. As late as the end of July I spoke to members of the Congress about the definite possibility of war. I should have called it the probability of war.

Last January, also, I spoke to this Congress of the need for further warning of new threats of conquest, military and economic; of challenge to religion, to democracy, and to international good faith. I said: "An ordering

of society which relegates religion, democracy, and good faith among nations to the background can find no place within it for the ideals of the Prince of Peace. The United States rejects such an ordering and retains its ancient faith. . . .

"We know what might happen to us of the United States if the new philosophies of force were to encompass the other continents and invade our own. We, no more than other nations, can afford to be surrounded by the enemies of our faith and our humanity. Fortunate it is, therefore, that in this Western Hemisphere we have, under a common ideal of democratic government, a rich diversity of resources and of peoples functioning together in mutual respect and peace."

Last January, in the same message, I also said: "We have learned that when we deliberately try to legislate neutrality, our neutrality laws may operate unevenly and unfairly—may actually give aid to an aggressor and deny it to the victim. The instinct of self-preservation should warn us that we ought not to let that happen any more."

It was because of what I foresaw last January from watching the trend of foreign affairs and their probable effect upon us that I recommended to the Congress in July of this year that changes be enacted in our neutrality law.

The essentials for American peace in the world have not changed since January. That is why I ask you again to reexamine our own legislation.

Beginning with the foundation of our constitutional government in the year 1789, the American policy in respect to belligerent nations, with one notable exception, has been based on international law. Be it remembered that what we call international law has had as its primary objectives the avoidance of causes of war and the prevention of the extension of war.

The single exception was the policy adopted by this Nation during the Napoleonic Wars, when, seeking to avoid involvement, we acted for some years under the so-called Embargo



and Non-Intercourse Acts. That policy turned out to be a disastrous failure—first, because it brought our own Nation close to ruin, and, second, because it was the major cause of bringing us into active participation in European wars in our own War of 1812. It is merely reciting history to recall to you that one of the results of the policy of embargo and nonintercourse was the burning in 1814 of part of this Capitol in which we are assembled.

Our next deviation by statute from the sound principles of neutrality and peace through international law did not come for 130 years. It was the so-called Neutrality Act of 1935—only 4 years ago—an act continued in force by the joint resolution of May 1, 1937, despite grave doubts expressed as to its wisdom by many Senators and Representatives and by officials charged with the conduct of our foreign relations, including myself. I regret that the Congress passed that act. I regret equally that I signed that act.

On July fourteenth of this year I asked the Congress in the cause of peace and in the interest of real American neutrality and security to take action to change that act.

I now ask again that such action be taken in respect to that part of the act which is wholly inconsistent with ancient precepts of the law of nations—the embargo provisions. I ask it because they are, in my opinion, most vitally dangerous to American neutrality, American security, and American peace.

These embargo provisions, as they exist today, prevent the sale to a belligerent by an American factory of any completed implements of war, but they allow the sale of many types of uncompleted implements of war, as well as all kinds of general material and supplies. They, furthermore, allow such products of industry and agriculture to be taken in American-flag ships to belligerent nations. There in itself—under the present law—lies definite danger to our neutrality and our peace.

From a purely material point of view what is the advantage to us in sending all manner of articles across the ocean for final processing

there when we could give employment to thousands by doing it here? Incidentally, and again from the material point of view, by such employment we automatically aid our own national defense. And if abnormal profits appear in our midst even in time of peace, as a result of this increase of industry, I feel certain that the subject will be adequately dealt with at the coming regular session of the Congress.

Let me set forth the present paradox of the existing legislation in its simplest terms: If, prior to 1935, a general war had broken out in Europe, the United States would have sold to and bought from belligerent nations such goods and products of all kinds as the belligerent nations, with their existing facilities and geographical situations, were able to buy from us or sell to us. This would have been the normal practice under the age-old doctrines of international law. Our prior position accepted the facts of geography and of conditions of land power and sea power alike as they existed in all parts of the world. If a war in Europe had broken out prior to 1935, there would have been no difference, for example, between our exports of sheets of aluminum and airplane wings; today there is an artificial legal difference. Before 1935 there would have been no difference between the export of cotton and the export of gun cotton. Today there is. Before 1935 there would have been no difference between the shipment of brass tubing in pipe form and brass tubing in shell form. Today there is. Before 1935 there would have been no difference between the export of a motor truck and an armored motor truck. Today there is.

Let us be factual and recognize that a belligerent nation often needs wheat and lard and cotton for the survival of its population just as much as it needs anti-aircraft guns and anti-submarine depth-charges. Let those who seek to retain the present embargo position be wholly consistent and seek new legislation to cut off cloth and copper and meat and wheat and a thousand other articles from all of the nations at war.

I seek a greater consistency through the repeal of the embargo provisions and a return to international law. I seek reenactment of the historic and traditional American policy which, except for the disastrous interlude of the Embargo and Non-Intercourse Acts, has served us well for nearly a century and a half.

It has been erroneously said that return to that policy might bring us nearer to war. I give to you my deep and unalterable conviction, based on years of experience as a worker in the field of international peace, that by the repeal of the embargo the United States will more probably remain at peace than if the law remains as it stands today. I say this because with the repeal of the embargo this Government clearly and definitely will insist that American citizens and American ships keep away from the immediate perils of the actual zones of conflict.

Repeal of the embargo and a return to international law are the crux of this issue.

The enactment of the embargo provisions did more than merely reverse our traditional policy. It had the effect of putting land powers on the same footing as naval powers, so far as sea-borne commerce was concerned. A land power which threatened war could thus feel assured in advance that any prospective sea-power antagonist would be weakened through denial of its ancient right to buy anything anywhere. This, 4 years ago, gave a definite advantage to one belligerent as against another, not through his own strength or geographic position, but through an affirmative act of ours. Removal of the embargo is merely reverting to the sounder international practice and pursuing in time of war as in time of peace our ordinary trade policies. This will be liked by some and disliked by others, depending on the view they take of the present war, but that is not the issue. The step I recommend is to put this country back on the solid footing of real and traditional neutrality.

When and if repeal of the embargo is accomplished, certain other phases of policy reinforcing American safety should be considered. While nearly all of us are in agreement

on their objectives, the only question relates to method.

I believe that American merchant vessels should, so far as possible, be restricted from entering danger zones. War zones may change so swiftly and so frequently in the days to come, that it is impossible to fix them permanently by act of Congress; specific legislation may prevent adjustment to constant and quick change. It seems, therefore, more practical to delimit them through action of the State Department and administrative agencies. The objective of restricting American ships from entering such zones may be attained by prohibiting such entry by the Congress; or the result can be substantially achieved by executive proclamation that all such voyages are solely at the risk of the American owners themselves.

The second objective is to prevent American citizens from traveling on belligerent vessels or in danger areas. This can also be accomplished either by legislation, through continuance in force of certain provisions of existing law, or by proclamation making it clear to all Americans that any such travel is at their own risk.

The third objective, requiring the foreign buyer to take transfer of title in this country to commodities purchased by belligerents, is also a result which can be attained by legislation or substantially achieved through due notice by proclamation.

The fourth objective is the preventing of war credits to belligerents. This can be accomplished by maintaining in force existing provisions of law, or by proclamation making it clear that if credits are granted by American citizens to belligerents our Government will take no steps in the future to relieve them of risk or loss. The result of these last two will be to require all purchases to be made in cash and cargoes to be carried in the purchasers' own ships, at the purchasers' own risk.

Two other objectives have been amply attained by existing law, namely, regulating collection of funds in this country for belligerents, and the maintenance of a license system

covering import and export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war. Under present enactments, such arms cannot be carried to belligerent countries on American vessels, and this provision should not be disturbed.

The Congress, of course, should make its own choice of the method by which these safeguards are to be attained, so long as the method chosen will meet the needs of new and changing day-to-day situations and dangers.

To those who say that this program would involve a step toward war on our part, I reply that it offers far greater safeguards than we now possess or have ever possessed to protect American lives and property from danger. It is a positive program for giving safety. This means less likelihood of incidents and controversies which tend to draw us into conflict, as they did in the last World War. There lies the road to peace!

The position of the executive branch of the Government is that the age-old and time-honored doctrine of international law, coupled with these positive safeguards, is better calculated than any other means to keep us out of this war.

In respect to our own defense, you are aware that I have issued a proclamation setting forth "A National Emergency in Connection with the Observance, Safeguarding, and Enforcement of Neutrality and the Strengthening of the National Defense Within the Limits of Peace-Time Authorizations." This was done solely to make wholly constitutional and legal certain obviously necessary measures. I have authorized increases in the personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, which will bring all four to a total still below peacetime strength as authorized by the Congress.

I have authorized the State Department to use, for the repatriation of Americans caught in the war zone, \$500,000 already authorized by the Congress.

I have authorized the addition of 150 persons to the Department of Justice to be used in the protection of the United States against subversive foreign activities within our borders.

At this time I ask for no other authority from

the Congress. At this time I see no need for further executive action under the proclamation of limited national emergency.

Therefore, I see no valid reason for the consideration of other legislation at this extraordinary session of the Congress.

It is, of course, possible that in the months to come unforeseen needs for further legislation may develop, but they are not imperative today.

These perilous days demand cooperation between us without trace of partisanship. Our acts must be guided by one single hard-headed thought—keeping America out of this war. In that spirit, I am asking the leaders of the two major parties in the Senate and in the House of Representatives to remain in Washington between the close of this extraordinary session and the beginning of the regular session on January third. They have assured me that they will do so, and I expect to consult with them at frequent intervals on the course of events in foreign affairs and on the need for future action in this field, whether it be executive or legislative action.

Further, in the event of any future danger to the security of the United States or in the event of need for any new legislation of importance, I will immediately reconvene the Congress in another extraordinary session.

I should like to be able to offer the hope that the shadow over the world might swiftly pass. I cannot. The facts compel my stating, with candor, that darker periods may lie ahead. The disaster is not of our making; no act of ours engendered the forces which assault the foundations of civilization. Yet we find ourselves affected to the core; our currents of commerce are changing, our minds are filled with new problems, our position in world affairs has already been altered.

In such circumstances our policy must be to appreciate in the deepest sense the true American interest. Rightly considered, this interest is not selfish. Destiny first made us, with our sister nations on this hemisphere, joint heirs of European culture. Fate seems now to compel us to assume the task of helping to maintain in the western world a citadel wherein that civil-



ization may be kept alive. The peace, the integrity, and the safety of the Americas—these must be kept firm and serene. In a period when it is sometimes said that free discussion is no longer compatible with national safety, may you by your deeds show the world that we

of the United States are one people, of one mind, one spirit, one clear resolution, walking before God in the light of the living.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
September 21, 1939.

### Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press September 21]

At the press conference at the Department of State September 21, the Secretary of State made the following statement:

"In my testimony during the hearings before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in the early part of 1936, I made as clear a statement on that point (change in neutrality act through lifting the arms embargo following the outbreak of war) as I could, namely, that most of the progress made in the development of the law of neutrality has been made by acts or steps taken during war. It is common knowledge that belligerents change their rules, practices, methods, and policies in various directions during the progress of hostilities. The law of neutrality has been developed in the direction of recognizing greater rights in the neutral than he was formerly able to assert. If neutrals were required to determine upon their policy in advance of war and in advance of conditions which they cannot possibly foresee, and to hold rigidly to that policy throughout the war while the belligerents are adopting such new policies as they may see fit to adopt, regardless of their damaging effect upon neutrals, determination of the rights and duties of neutrals and belligerents would be left primarily in the hands of the belligerents. This is not in accord with my understanding of the basic principles of the law of neutrality. It harks back to the days when belligerents regarded neutrals as friends or enemies, depending upon whether they were willing to do the bidding of the belligerent.

"I think that you will find from a careful analysis of the underlying principles of the

law of neutrality that this Nation, or any neutral nation, has a right during a war to change its national policies whenever experience shows the necessity for such change for the protection of its interests and safety. I do not mean to be understood as saying that such action may be taken at the behest or in the interest of one of the contending belligerents, it being understood, of course, that any measures taken shall apply impartially to all belligerents.

"In advocating repeal of the embargo provisions of the so-called neutrality act, we are endeavoring to return to a more rational position and one that is more in keeping with real neutrality under international law. The question whether such proposed action is unneutral should not, in my judgment, be a matter of serious debate. There has never in our time been more widespread publicity and notice in advance of the outbreak of war of a change in our policy than there has in this instance. This Government has given notice for well-nigh a year—at least since the first of the present year—that such a change of policy was in contemplation. Numerous bills were introduced in Congress, long hearings were held in both Houses, and it was generally understood when Congress adjourned that this subject would be on the agenda when it again convened. The President gave notice through a public statement, which would hardly be supposed to have escaped the attention of all governments and people, that if war should occur he would reconvene the Congress for the purpose of renewing consideration by it of the neutrality legislation that was pending as unfinished business when Congress adjourned."



# White House Conference on Neutrality

[Released to the press by the White House September 20]

The conference with unanimous thought discussed the primary objective of keeping the United States neutral and at peace.

There was complete accord that in congressional and executive action the whole subject and its many ramifications be dealt with in a wholly nonpartisan spirit.

It was made clear that the most important

subject is the repeal of the embargo and a return to processes of international law.

Finally the conference discussed the methods of dealing with the six points relating to Americans traveling on belligerent ships, cash and carry, etc.

It was the consensus of opinion that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations take up the legislation as soon after the Congress convenes as possible.

## Contributions for Relief in Belligerent Countries

[Released to the press September 20]

The following persons and organizations have registered with the Secretary of State since September 14, 1939 (the names of 16 registrants were published on that date), under the rules and regulations governing the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for medical aid and assistance or for the supplying of food and clothing to relieve human suffering in the countries now at war, promulgated pursuant to the provisions of section 3 (a) of the Neutrality Act of May 1, 1937, as made effective by the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10, 1939: (The names in parentheses represent the countries to which contributions are being sent.)

17. Polish Club of Washington, Stansbury Hall, 5832 Georgia Avenue, NW., Washington, D. C. (Poland)
18. French and American Association for the Relief of War Sufferers, 229 East Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
19. Polish Emergency Council of Essex County, N. J., 790 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. (Poland)
20. Central Committee of the United Polish Societies, Bridgeport, Conn., 405 Barnum Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn. (Poland)
21. Associated Polish Societies' Relief Committee of Worcester, Mass., 15 Richland Street, Worcester, Mass. (Poland)

22. Polish National Council of New York, 25 St. Marks Place, New York, N. Y. (Poland)
23. Polish Relief Committee of Boston, 11 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. (Poland)
24. Central Citizens Committee, 2281 East Forest Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Poland)
25. Lackawanna County Committee for Polish Relief, 1213 Prospect Avenue, Scranton, Pa. (Poland)
26. The Council of Polish Organizations in the United States of America, 1200 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Poland)
27. James F. Hopkins, Inc., 6559 Hamilton Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Poland)
28. Chester (Delaware County, Pa.) Polish Relief Committee, 2718 West Third Street, Chester, Pa. (Poland)
29. Federated Council of Polish Societies of Grand Rapids, Mich., in care of Sigmund S. Zamierowski, Attorney, 908 Grand Rapids Trust Building, Grand Rapids, Mich. (Poland)
30. The Paryski Publishing Co., 1154 Nebraska Avenue, Toledo, Ohio. (Poland)
31. Modjeska Educational League Welfare Club at the International Institute, 303 Condley Drive, Toledo, Ohio. (Poland)
32. Schuylkill and Carbon Counties Relief Committee for Poland, Spring and Line Streets, Frackville, Pa. (Poland)

33. Holy Rosary Polish Roman Catholic Church, 6 Wall Street, Passaic, N. J. (Poland)
34. Association of Joint Polish-American Societies of Chelsea, Mass., in care of St. Stanislaus Roman Catholic Rectory, 163 Chestnut Street, Chelsea, Mass. (Poland)
35. Club Amical Français, International Center of the Y. W. C. A., 2431 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. (France, and perhaps Poland and Great Britain)
36. Polish National Catholic of The Holy Saviour Church, 500 North Main Street, Union City, Conn. (Poland)
37. Committee of Mercy, Inc., 254 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France, Great Britain, and their allies)
38. Kuryer Publishing Co. (publishers of the daily and Sunday "Kuryer Polski" and "The American Courier"), 747 North Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis. (Poland)
39. Polish Falcons of America, First District, Inc., 188 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Poland)
40. Polish Relief Committee of Cambridge, Mass., 135 Otis Street, Cambridge, Mass. (Poland)
41. Polish Committee to Aid Poland's War Sufferers, 6968 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (Poland)
42. Polish Welfare Association, 1450 River Street, Hyde Park, Mass. (Poland)
43. Polish Relief Committee, 3809 Industrial Avenue, Flint, Mich. (Poland)
44. The Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, United States of America, 142 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Poland)
45. Polish Civic League of Mercer County, N. J., 822 Ohio Avenue, Trenton, N. J. (Poland)
46. Polish-American Central Civic Committee of South Bend, Ind., 1101-1107 Western Avenue, South Bend, Ind. (Poland)
47. Toledo Committee for Relief of War Victims, 1344 Nebraska Avenue, Toledo, Ohio. (Poland)
48. Edmund Tyska, 11403 Joseph Campau Avenue, Hamtramck, Mich. (Poland)
49. The Polish Naturalization Independent Club, 45 Millbury Street, Worcester, Mass. (Poland)
50. Polish Falcons Alliance of America, 97-99 South Eighteenth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Poland)



## BOMBARDMENT FROM THE AIR OF CIVILIAN POPULATIONS

[Released to the press September 18]

Following is the text of a message which President Moscicki of Poland sent to the President of the United States:

**"MR. PRESIDENT:**

"In reply to your telegram regarding the nonbombardment of open towns you received from the Polish Government a clear and straightforward answer. In connection with this, I consider it my duty to inform you that for some days past German aircraft have deliberately and methodically been bombing Polish towns and villages which contain no con-

ceivable military objectives. Among the civil population there are thousands of dead and wounded. As this is a question which concerns the whole civilized world and as you, Mr. President, have shown a special interest in it, I wish to inform you of these facts.

IGNACE MOSCICKI"

The American Ambassador to Poland, Mr. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., was instructed, on the night of September 18, to convey to the President of Poland the following reply from President Roosevelt to President Moscicki's

telegram regarding attacks made from the air upon open villages and upon the civilian population of Poland:

"I have received your telegram stating that as the result of the bombing by German aircraft of Polish towns and villages possessing no considerable military objective thousands of the civil population of Poland are dead or wounded.

"It had been my hope following the receipt from the several belligerent powers of the replies to my appeal of September 1, in which they stated their intentions to limit the operations of their air forces to military objectives, that the world would be spared the horror of witnessing during this war the bombing of open towns and villages and the slaughtering

of thousands of innocent and defenceless men, women, and children.

"I have been deeply shocked, therefore, by the statements contained in your telegram as well as by reports received from other sources including officials of this Government in Poland at the scene of hostilities.

"In view of the hundreds of thousands of lives which may be at stake, it is my earnest hope that the Governments of the belligerent countries will renew their orders prohibiting the practice of bombing civilians in unfortified centers of population from the air, and that they will take measures to assure themselves that their respective air forces are showing that regard for the lives of non-combatants which their replies to my appeal of September 1 have led the world to expect."

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

## AMERICANS MISSING FROM THE "ATHENIA"

[Released to the press September 17]

The Department of State is unable to state with certainty the names of American citizens who were passengers on board the British steamship *Athenia* and who perished in the sinking of that vessel on September 3, 1939.

Immediately upon the sinking of the vessel a passenger list was obtained from the operators of the vessel by the American Ambassador at London and telegraphed to the Department. That list has necessarily been subjected to considerable revision as it was ascertained from various sources that certain persons named thereon had not embarked on that ship and that other persons whose names were not on the list had embarked on that ship and that some listed as Americans were not American citizens. Information in correction of the list is still being received by the Department.

Immediately upon the landing of the rescued survivors, the Ambassador in London, the Minister in Dublin, and the Consul General in Glasgow obtained preliminary lists of names of those survivors and telegraphed them to the

Department. The names on these lists did not correspond in many instances with the original passenger list. These lists of survivors are still being supplemented as additional persons are located. Efforts continue to be made by the Ambassador in London, the Minister in Dublin, and the Department's other officers in Great Britain and Ireland to locate American citizens reported to have sailed with the vessel but who remain unaccounted for. As fast as the names of survivors are received by the Department, the relatives and friends of the survivors inquiring about them are informed by telegraph or by telephone.

By far the larger number of Americans believed to have embarked on board the ship were rescued and have been located.

Relatives and friends of persons unaccounted for who inquire of the Department are being informed that the Department is at present without information of the persons still missing but that efforts continue to be made by the Department's officers in Great Britain and Ireland to locate them, that information



of their rescue when received will be promptly communicated to the inquirers and that the Department still hopes other names may be eliminated from the list.

The list of persons as yet unaccounted for and compiled as indicated above, together with their home addresses and ports of departure, follows:

<i>Name and home address</i>	<i>Port of departure</i>
Bernard, John Lucian, 51 Elm Street, Somerville, Mass.	Glasgow
Birchall, Peter, 308 North Avenue 66, Los Angeles, Calif.	Liverpool
Bown, Hubert, the Leamington, Minneapolis, Minn.	Liverpool
Brown, William (unable to identify), Chicago, Ill.	Glasgow
Burdett, Mrs. Sarah J., 270 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, Mass.	Liverpool
Campbell, Mrs. Margaret (unable to identify).	Glasgow
Gilroy, Cora, 13822 Seymour Avenue, Detroit, Mich.	Glasgow
Gilroy, John Clark, 13822 Seymour Avenue, Detroit, Mich.	Glasgow
Hannah, Mrs. Helen, 191 Bellum Street, Elizabeth, N. J.	Glasgow
Harrington, Ellen, 127 7th Street South Boston, Mass.	Liverpool
Harris, Robert Shenton, 1308 Winchester Street, Fredericksburg, Va.	Liverpool
Howland, Mrs. Ellen Swann, 400 South 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	Liverpool
McErlean, Bridget, 2100 East Susquehanna Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.	Belfast
McGoorty, Margaret K., 4378 45th Street, Woodside, L. I., N. Y.	Belfast
Nicol, Alexander, 28 Phillips Court, North Andover, Mass.	Glasgow
Nicol, Mrs. Edith, 28 Phillips Court, North Andover, Mass.	Glasgow
Nicol, Marion Edith, 28 Phillips Court, North Andover, Mass.	Glasgow
Park, Alexander Ross, 132 North Millich Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	Belfast
Quine, Mrs. Annie, 206 West Wilshire Avenue, Fullerton, Calif.	Liverpool
Reed, Mrs. Frank George (Gertrude), 25 Midway, Buffalo, N. Y.	Liverpool
Robinson, Mrs. William (Alice Graham), 340 East 62d Street, Apt. 22, New York City.	Glasgow
Tinney, Fred, 805 State Street, Madison, Wis.	Glasgow
Tinney, Madeleine, 805 State Street, Madison, Wis.	Glasgow

<i>Name and home address</i>	<i>Port of departure</i>
Tolley, Harriet, 206 Virginia Avenue, Ponca City, Okla.	Liverpool
Warenreich, Sarah (unable to identify).	Liverpool
Wilkes, Mrs. E. T. (Mathilde), 4401 Skillman Avenue, New York City.	Glasgow
Wilkes, Jonathan, 4401 Skillman Avenue, New York City.	Glasgow
Wright, David, Heathcote Inn, Popham Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.	Belfast

The Department is unable to say with certainty that the foregoing addresses are correct.

It is possible some of the persons whose names are listed may have been landed somewhere and failed to communicate with local officials or with our Ambassador or Minister. If any friend or relative has received a communication from any person whose name appears on this list, indicating that that person has survived, the Department of State will be glad indeed to receive that information.

♦ ♦ ♦

## SINKING OF THE NORWEGIAN SHIP "RONDO"

[Released to the press September 17]

Consul General Harold D. Clum, at Rotterdam, reported to the Department of State today that the Norwegian ship *Rondo* bound from Antwerp to Oslo struck a mine off Terschelling on Wednesday afternoon, September 13, and sank.

Of six American passengers, Mrs. Elizabeth Etchison and Miss Josephine Allen, both of Richmond, Va., Mr. K. Hilgendorf of Milwaukee, and Mr. Douglas Miller of Ann Arbor were saved. Miss Nan Etchison of Richmond and Mr. Gordon Felts of Odessa, Mo., were drowned.

Survivors were rescued by an Italian steamer and brought to Flushing, the Netherlands, on the night of September 16.

Consul General Clum has authorized the Norwegian consul to provide clothing and to send the survivors to Rotterdam. The Norwegian consul informed Mr. Clum that they had lost everything.



## ANNOUNCEMENT BY GERMAN GOVERNMENT OF ARTICLES OF CONTRABAND

[Released to the press September 19]

The American Chargé in Berlin, Mr. Alexander C. Kirk, has reported to the Department of State that two amendments have been issued to the Prize Law Code which increase the articles and materials to be considered as absolute and conditional contraband by the German Government. The Government of the Reich has enacted and promulgated the following law:

### "ARTICLE 1

"The following articles and materials will be regarded as contraband (absolute contraband) if they are destined for enemy territory or the enemy forces:

"*One.* Arms of all kinds, their component parts and their accessories.

"*Two.* Ammunition and parts thereof, bombs, torpedoes, mines and other types of projectiles; appliances to be used for the shooting or dropping of these projectiles; powder and explosives including detonators and igniting materials.

"*Three.* Warships of all kinds, their component parts and their accessories.

"*Four.* Military aircraft of all kinds, their component parts and their accessories; airplane engines.

"*Five.* Tanks, armored cars and armored trains; armor plate of all kinds.

"*Six.* Chemical substances for military purposes; appliances and machines used for shooting or spreading them.

"*Seven.* Articles of military clothing and equipment.

"*Eight.* Means of communication, signaling and military illumination and their component parts.

"*Nine.* Means of transportation and their component parts.

"*Ten.* Fuels and heating substances of all kinds, lubricating oils.

"*Eleven.* Gold, Silver, means of payment, evidences of indebtedness.

"*Twelve.* Apparatus, tools, machines and materials for the manufacture or for the utilization of the articles and products named in numbers one to eleven.

### "ARTICLE TWO

"Article one of this law becomes article 22 paragraph one of the Prize Law Code.

"This law becomes effective on its promulgation."

The Government of the Reich on September 12, 1939, made an announcement relating to conditional contraband which read in part:

"The following is accordingly announced:

"The following articles and materials will be regarded as contraband (conditional contraband) subject to the conditions of article 24 of the Prize Law Code of August 28, 1939 (Reichsgesetzblatt part one page 1585):

"Foodstuffs (including live animals) beverages and tobacco and the like, fodder and clothing; articles and materials used for their preparation or manufacture.

"This announcement becomes effective on September 14, 1939."

\*\*\*

## REMOVAL OF AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS FROM WARSAW

[Released to the press September 22]

The American Chargé in Berlin, Mr. Alexander C. Kirk, reported to the Department of State September 22 that he had spoken on the telephone with Mr. Douglas Jenkins, American vice consul at Warsaw, who had just arrived by train in Königsberg from Warsaw. Mr. Jenkins stated that the following American

Foreign Service officers were on their way from Warsaw to Konigsberg probably by automobile:

Consul General John K. Davis  
Consul George J. Haering  
Consul William M. Cramp  
Vice Consul M. Williams Blake

Vice Consul E. Tomlin Bailey  
Vice Consul Carl Birkeland  
Also Dr. Waldemar J. A. Wickham, of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Vice Consul Thaddeus H. Chylinski has remained at Warsaw and is at the Chancery with a number of other Americans.

## *The American Republics*

### THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PAN AMERICAN MOVEMENT

Address by the Secretary of State<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press September 22]

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, MR. WHALEN, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

In the name of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, I should like, first of all, to express our gratitude to the management of the New York World's Fair for their courtesy in designating this day as Pan American Day. For myself, I welcome this opportunity to make a few brief remarks regarding the significance of the pan-American movement in the present, singularly unhappy juncture of world affairs.

Around us here are striking achievements of scientists and engineers, of architects and artists, revealing what could be done for the advancement of the human race if only their genius could be given free scope for constructive effort everywhere. There is a poignant contrast between what we behold here and the soul-searing pictures of suffering and destruction brought to us hourly from those portions of the earth in which armed hostilities are now taking place. That contrast should strengthen in all of us a determination to assure an or-

ganization of world affairs which would make possible the use of such magnificent technical skill as is here assembled solely and uninterruptedly for the creative work of peaceful progress.

The attainment of such an organization of world affairs has always been one of the underlying purposes of the American republics. It has always been one of the principal objectives of the great movement of cooperation and solidarity, the ties of which, happily, have grown ever stronger among our nations.

Today, the American republics are supremely fortunate in that they are at peace within and without our hemisphere. Each of our republics is ready to defend itself against any threat to its security that may come from any part of the world. At the same time, it is the unalterable desire of each and every one of our nations to remain at peace ourselves and to exercise all influence in our power toward the end that just and enduring peace may become firmly established everywhere.

Less than a quarter of a century ago, 12 of our American republics were involved in a world war. When that ordeal ended, all of us were determined to devote our best efforts toward the establishment of a world order in which recourse to war as an instrument of accomplishing national aims would be unthinkable.

<sup>1</sup> Delivered on the occasion of the celebration of Pan American Day at the New York World's Fair, September 22, 1939. Mr. Hull is chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

able. Within the limitations of its own traditional policy, each of our nations has since sought to make its fullest practicable contribution toward the attainment of that objective.

This attitude on our part is a direct result of our own American experience. From the very beginning of their independent existence, the American republics have sought to shape their international policies in accordance with certain cardinal principles. Crucial among these are, first, recognition that each nation is a juridically equal member of the family of nations; and second, recognition that civilization and progress are possible only when there is universal acceptance of order, implemented by international law, and based upon justice, fair dealing, mutual respect, cooperation, and the sanctity of agreements, freely made, faithfully observed, and honorably altered by peaceful methods when need arises.

By applying these principles among ourselves, we have gradually built up in the Western Hemisphere an international system which is our American way of peace.

Among the 21 American republics are found various degrees of numerical strength and of military power, as well as different degrees of wealth and of industrial and financial organization. Yet we have arranged and have managed to live side by side. Among us, small countries do not feel menaced by their powerful neighbors. Among us, no group of nations is allied against any other group. Our peace does not rest on fear.

There are, to be sure, causes for controversy here as there are in other parts of the world. But mechanisms for resolving them have been set up by mutual agreement. These mechanisms are in operation, and there is a growing realization that just claims advanced by any member or members of the group will be fairly dealt with.

All this is the fruit of our persistent endeavors to give form and substance to the ideals which we profess. We have striven for years to remove causes of distrust and friction between and among our several countries. Many

of us, including the United States, have had to recognize that mistakes were made and that rectification was in order. We have had to overcome false pride and to correct errors. Much of this has been done; and the doing of it has established faith and trust among the American nations.

Our periodic inter-American conferences have played a great role in this development. I should like to recall to your attention the work done by the three most recent ones.

At the Seventh International Conference of American States, held at Montevideo in 1933, substantial progress was made toward removing the individual causes for controversy through agreement on a treaty to govern the rights and duties of states.

In 1936, the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, at Buenos Aires, considered the need of strengthening the methods by which the peace of the American nations could be safeguarded and maintained. One result of that conference was a Convention for the Maintenance, Preservation, and Reestablishment of Peace, which provided for consultation between the 21 republics in case the peace of the western world were menaced from within or from without.

Finally, at Lima, last year, the Eighth International Conference of American States, in its basic declaration, affirmed the solidarity of the nations of America, based on "the similarity of their republican institutions, their unshakable will for peace, . . . their absolute adherence to the principles of international law, of the equal sovereignty of states, and of individual liberty without religious or racial prejudices." With this in mind, the 21 republics affirmed their determination to maintain these principles, to defend them against any threat from outside our hemisphere, and, in the event of danger, to consult among themselves as to measures which might be taken in cooperation for the common safety.

At this very moment representatives of all of the American governments are assembling in Panama for the purpose of taking the meas-



ures necessary to safeguard the peace of the Americas. Here we see the functioning of an international system of cooperative peace designed to assure internal concord and external security for the nations of our hemisphere.

At all three of the conferences, important steps were taken in the direction of a mitigation of unreasonable trade barriers among our various countries and between each of them and the rest of the world. At all three, means were devised for strengthening cultural and other relationships—those indispensable foundations of international understanding and cooperation—again, among our various countries and between each of them and the rest of the world. The resolutions and recommendations of the conferences along these lines have been or are being put into effect by the American republics. Here, too, we see the functioning of a system of cooperative peace.

We of the Americas are justly proud of these achievements. And yet we know that, however precious, however gratifying is this onward march of inter-American solidarity and cooperation, it is not enough by itself to give our nations the fullest attainable measure of security, progress, and prosperity.

In every line of national endeavor, each of our countries is thoroughly conscious of the interrelated and interconnected character of the present-day world. Under modern conditions, peace and stability are indivisible in the sense that a major break-down of one or the other in any important portion of the globe inevitably affects the life of the entire world. For several years, the impairment of normal international economic relations and the disastrous deterioration of international morality in many parts of the earth have retarded our material progress and have filled us with anxiety and apprehension. For the past 2 years, the conflict that has been going on in far-off Asia has cast its shadow upon us too. The tragic hostilities in Europe—the greatest calamity of all—have been in operation but 3 short weeks and already their fateful effects have laid a heavy hand upon many phases of the lives of our nations.

We know that our nations will be materially poorer and spiritually poorer in proportion as the flames of protracted war impair or destroy, in the areas directly involved, the foundations of modern civilization.

Knowing all this, our nations have sought steadfastly to exert their influence in the direction of an avoidance of a widespread war anywhere. We have endeavored, by appeal and by example, to convince other nations that a system of international relations based upon action in conformity with the dictates of international law and morality, upon fair and fruitful cooperation among nations for the greatest good of all, and upon sound, healthy, and mutually beneficial trade relations is practicable and attainable; that a system, based on these principles, is far more conducive to the welfare of each and every nation than a state of affairs in which callous disregard of law and morality, with resort to brute force and unbridled violence, are the methods deliberately chosen for the attainment of national aims.

Now that a major war in Europe is a grim reality, there is greater necessity than ever before for all nations, still in a position to do so, to increase their exertions for the preservation of those fundamental principles of civilized international relations, through the application of which alone, we of the Americas are firmly convinced, the progress of the human race can be maintained. There is no other basis of enduring peace, of cultural and material advancement for nations and for individuals, of social and political institutions founded upon human freedom and the dignity of the human soul.

It is our devout hope that the conflict now raging in Europe will not extinguish upon that continent the light of that resplendent civilization with which it has, in modern times, illumined the world. It is our fervent prayer that *all* nations may find in themselves sufficient strength of conscience, of reason, of the very instinct of self-preservation to return—before it is too late—to the tried and proven highway of those basic principles of international relations which, for the moment, con-



tinue to function fully only in our hemisphere and in a constantly diminishing area elsewhere.

In the New World we have found that acceptance of these fundamental principles has made for progress and peace. To these same principles all nations can adhere, whenever they choose, and so, together with us, attain

once more the blessing of an ordered and law-governed world. Meanwhile, in these hours of tragic trial, it is our duty to ourselves to keep these principles alive in our own midst and to make intensive and unceasing effort toward bringing about adherence to them throughout the world.

\*\*\*\*\*

## EXCHANGE OF PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press September 18]

The Department of State, in conjunction with the United States Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, has perfected plans which will set in motion the official exchange of professors, teachers, and graduate students between the governments of the United States and the other American republics which to date have ratified the Convention for Inter-American Cultural Relations.

The convention, signed December 23, 1936, by the United States and the 20 other American republics at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held in Buenos Aires, provides for the annual exchange of one professor and two teachers or graduate students between the United States and each of the other republics which have ratified this instrument. To date the Governments of Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela, and the United States have ratified the convention.

Leaflets and application forms have been prepared explaining the provisions of the convention. These will immediately be distributed by the Office of Education to the colleges, universities, scientific institutions, and technical schools of this country for professors, teachers, and graduate students interested in submitting applications for official exchange professorships and fellowships. These exchanges are available for professors, teachers, or graduate

students in the humanities, natural sciences, social sciences, law, medicine, pharmacy, journalism, technology, and engineering. All preliminary work in the selection of nominees for professorships and fellowships will be handled by the Office of Education, and that agency is now prepared to accept and evaluate applications of those seeking exchange professorships and fellowships. "Teachers" as distinguished from "professors" is understood to refer to teachers in primary or secondary schools.

No limitation as to color, sex, or creed will be made in the nominations for the exchange posts. The utmost possible latitude has been allowed in the field of intellectual activity in which professors, teachers, and students may engage to encourage applications from those interested in any field of learning, facilities for which may exist in the country in which the applicant is interested. Prospective students or teachers are required to describe a particular project of lectures, research, or study in the country for which application is made. Appropriate information from qualified persons given as references as to the value of the undertaking and the ability of the individual to carry it out, will also be required. Similar statements attested to by recognized instructors should indicate the applicant's ability to do independent study.

Specific requisites adopted by the Government as qualifications for applicants include proof of American citizenship; good health; in

the case of teachers or graduate students, references as to good moral character and intellectual ability, together with suitable personal qualities. The upper age limit for fellowships is set at 35 years. Applicants must have practical reading, writing, and speaking knowledge of the language of the country for which application is made. In the case of professorships, ability to lecture in the language of the country for which application is made is desirable. In the case of Brazil, candidates offering Spanish or French instead of Portuguese will be considered. Applicants for exchange professorships must occupy a position of professorial rank in a college, university, or technical institution and must have done scholarly work in the field of their specialization. A list of publications in the candidate's field will be required with the application.

At the time of making application, the student or teacher must have completed a curriculum normally requiring 5 years beyond the secondary school, although in exceptional cases, a selection may be made from those who have completed a 4-year course.

Founded upon the thesis that peace and orderly progress is best grounded upon the mutual understanding of the fundamental social, political, and economic ideals among peoples of all nations, the exchange program growing out of the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations is designed to make available to the peoples of the other American republics a more accurate knowledge of the progress of science, the humanities, and the technology of the United States, and, in receiving the visiting professors, teachers, and graduate students from those nations, to attain a similar diffusion in this country of the intellectual attainments of their peoples. The United States, in carrying out its obligations assumed by ratification of the convention, sets in motion a program definitely educational in character, directed toward the development of a truer and more realistic understanding between the people of the United States and their neighbors to the south, which emphasizes the essential reciprocity in cultural relations.

As soon as other governments have completed arrangements to enter into the exchanges, the Government of the United States will prepare, from the applications received for the student or teacher exchange fellowships, a panel of five names for each of the countries with which it has entered into the exchange relationship. From this list of five, the receiving government will select two to whom the award will be granted. Tentative plans are that panels prepared by the United States are to be submitted to the other participating governments late in November of this year.

In the case of exchange professorships, from the applications received, a complete list of professors available for exchange service from the outstanding universities, scientific institutions, and technological schools of the country will be prepared and communicated by the United States to each of the other governments by January 1, 1940. Additional lists will be submitted each alternate year. From this list each of the other countries will arrange to select a visiting professor who will either give lectures in various centers, or conduct regular courses of instruction, or pursue special research in some designated institution and who, it is expected, will in other appropriate ways promote better understanding between the nations cooperating. Preference will be given to teaching rather than to research work in the selection of nominees.

Expenses involved in the exchange program are shared by the participating governments. In the case of fellowships, the nominating government will pay the round-trip travel costs to the country chosen, together with other incidental expenses of the graduate students or teachers selected. The receiving government will pay tuition and subsidiary expenses, together with board and lodging at the institution designated. Exchange fellowships will cover a single academic year. Under unusual and exceptional circumstances they may be renewed for 1 additional year.

All expenses incident to the exchange of professors will be met by the sending government. Such expenses will include travel to and from

the country to which exchange professors are sent as well as maintenance and local travel costs during the period of residence in the foreign country. The term of an exchange professor will not exceed 2 years, unless he shall have been included on the next list after first being selected, and thereafter again selected. By agreement between the two interested governments, the term of an exchange professor may be limited to less than 2 years and another selection made from the current list. Vacancies caused by the voluntary withdrawal of an exchange professor or by his death or disability to continue service will likewise be filled from the current list.

## Publications

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**Haitian Finances:** Supplementary Agreement between the United States of America and Haiti further modifying the agreement of August 7, 1933 (Executive Agreement Series No. 46).—Signed July 8, 1939; effective October 1, 1939. Executive Agreement Series No. 150. Publication 1373. ii, 2 pp. 5¢.

**Commercial Relations:** Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics continuing in force until August 6, 1940 the agreement of August 4, 1937 (Executive Agreement Series No. 105), and related notes.—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Moscow August 2, 1939; effective August 6, 1939. Executive Agreement Series No. 151. Publication 1375. ii, 6 pp. 5¢.

## Treaty Information

### *Compiled by the Treaty Division*

#### ARMAMENT REDUCTION

##### **London Naval Treaty of 1936 (Treaty Series No. 919)**

###### *Australia—New Zealand*

The American Ambassador to Great Britain reported by a telegram dated September 11, 1939, that he had received on that day a note from the British Government notifying the suspension in respect of Australia and New Zealand of all the obligations of the Treaty for the Limitation of Naval Armament signed at London on March 26, 1936.

###### *Canada*

The American Legation at Ottawa transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated September 12, 1939, a copy of a note (No. 190) of September 11, 1939, from the Department of External Affairs, notifying this Government that "in consequence of the state of war which exists with Germany, and in ac-

cordance with article 24 of the London Naval Treaty signed March 25, 1936, His Majesty the King, in respect of Canada, hereby suspends, insofar as he is concerned, all obligations of the said Treaty."

###### *France*

The American Ambassador to France reported by a telegram dated September 22, 1939, that he had received a note from the French Government dated September 10, 1939, stating that in view of the state of war existing between France and Germany and by virtue of article 24 of the London Naval Treaty of 1936, the French Government suspends, insofar as it is concerned, the application of the treaty.

#### CONCILIATION

##### **Conciliation Treaty With Liberia**

A conciliation treaty was signed between the United States and Liberia at Monrovia on August 21, 1939.



The treaty, which will enter into force upon the exchange of ratifications, provides for the establishment of a Permanent International Commission to which disputes may be submitted for investigation and report which have failed of settlement through ordinary diplomatic proceedings, and when the High Contracting Parties do not have recourse to adjudication by a competent tribunal.

The treaty will remain in force continuously unless and until terminated by 1 year's written notice given by either party.

### EDUCATION

#### Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations (Treaty Series No. 928)

A statement regarding the plans for the official exchange of professors, teachers, and graduate students between the Governments of the United States and the other American republics which have ratified the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations, signed on December 23, 1936, appears in this *Bulletin* in the section "The American Republics."

### HEALTH

#### Convention Modifying the International Sanitary Convention of June 21, 1926

##### *Union of South Africa*

The American Ambassador to France reported by a despatch dated August 28, 1939, that he had received a note dated August 24, 1939, from the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs stating that the Union of South Africa had notified to the French Government its adherence to the Convention Modifying the International Sanitary Convention of June 21, 1926, signed at Paris on October 31, 1938.

This convention came into force on July 24, 1939. It has been ratified by Egypt, France, Great Britain, and Italy and has been adhered to by Belgium and the Union of South Africa.

### COMMERCE

#### Reciprocal Trade Agreement With Turkey

By a note dated September 9, 1939, the Turkish Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State that the Grand National Assembly of Turkey ratified the Reciprocal Trade Agreement between the United States and Turkey, which was signed on April 1, 1939, by law No. 3646 of June 20, 1939.

### CUSTOMS

#### Convention Concerning Exemption From Taxation for Liquid Fuel and Lubricants Used in Air Traffic<sup>2</sup>

The British Ambassador at Washington transmitted to the Secretary of State with a note dated September 12, 1939, a certified copy of the Convention Concerning Exemption From Taxation for Liquid Fuel and Lubricants Used in Air Traffic signed at London on March 1, 1939. In addition to the signatory states which were reported in *Treaty Information*, bulletin No. 115, April 1939, page 78, the convention has now been signed by the following countries: Greece, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, and the Union of South Africa.

The Ambassador stated in his note that the adherence of Denmark to the convention was notified to the British Foreign Office on July 17, 1939, and that the reservation in respect of Poland included in the annex to the convention was withdrawn by a note from the Polish Ambassador dated May 30, 1939.

The reservation made by Poland, in the translation of the British print, Miscellaneous No. 7 (1939), International Conference for the Exemption From Taxation for Liquid Fuel and Lubricants Used in Air Traffic, Cmd. 6001, reads as follows:

"The Polish Government, to whom it pertains to ensure the conduct of the foreign affairs of the Free City of Danzig under Article

<sup>2</sup> See *Treaty Information*, bulletin No. 115, April 1939, p. 76.



104 of the Treaty of Versailles and Articles 2 and 6 of the Convention between the Republic of Poland and the Free City of Danzig, signed in Paris on the 9th November, 1920, reserves the right to declare at any time while Poland is a party to the present Convention that the Free City of Danzig is a Contracting Party to the present Convention and assumes the obligations and acquires the rights arising therefrom.

"This reservation does not refer to those provisions of the present Convention which the Republic of Poland has accepted with regard to the Free City of Danzig in accordance with the rights flowing from the Treaties under which Poland and Danzig form one Customs territory.

The above-mentioned declaration shall be addressed to the Government of the United Kingdom.

"It shall take effect three months after the date on which it is received by the Government of the United Kingdom.

"The Polish Government may at any time terminate the application of the Convention to the Free City of Danzig by means of a notification addressed to the Government of the United Kingdom. Such termination shall take effect six months after the date of its receipt by the Government of the United Kingdom. That Government shall inform the Governments of all countries on whose behalf the Convention has been signed or a notification of accession thereto deposited, of any declaration or notification of termination given under the preceding paragraphs."

## FINANCE

### Double Income Taxation With Sweden

On September 8, 1939, the President ratified the Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation between the United States and Sweden signed on March 23, 1939.

Under the terms of the convention it will become effective on the first day of January following the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which will take place at Stockholm.

## LABOR

### Conventions of the International Labor Conference

#### France

The American Ambassador to France reported that the *Journal Officiel* of July 9, 1939, contained laws authorizing the Minister for Foreign Affairs to ratify the following conventions adopted by the International Labor Conference:

Convention Concerning Compulsory Old-Age Insurance for Persons Employed in Industrial or Commercial Undertakings, in the Liberal Professions, and for Outworkers and Domestic Servants (seventeenth session, June 8-30, 1933)

Convention Concerning Compulsory Invalidity Insurance for Persons Employed in Industrial or Commercial Undertakings, in the Liberal Professions and for Outworkers and Domestic Servants (seventeenth session, June 8-30, 1933)

Convention Concerning Annual Holidays With Pay (twentieth session, June 4-24, 1936).

The Ambassador also reported that the *Journal Officiel* of July 12, 1939, contained laws authorizing the Minister for Foreign Affairs to ratify the following conventions adopted by the International Labor Conference:

Convention Concerning Compulsory Old-Age Insurance for Persons Employed in Agricultural Undertakings (seventeenth session, June 8-30, 1933)

Convention Concerning Compulsory Invalidity Insurance for Persons Employed in Agricultural Undertakings (seventeenth session, June 8-30, 1933).

## POSTAL

### Parcel Post Agreement With Barbados

On September 20, 1939, the President approved and ratified the Parcel Post Agreement between the United States and Barbados signed at Bridgetown on August 14, 1939, and at Washington on September 13, 1939.

### Parcel Post Agreement With Egypt

On September 18, 1939, the President approved and ratified the Parcel Post Agreement between the United States and Egypt signed at Cairo on July 17, 1939, and at Washington on September 13, 1939.

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS

### International Telecommunication Convention (Treaty Series No. 867)

#### *Greece*

The American Minister to Greece transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated August 17, 1939, a translation of an official announcement of the Greek Ministry for Foreign Affairs stating that the instrument of ratification by Greece of the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Madrid on December 9, 1932, was deposited with the Spanish Ministry for Foreign Affairs on June 3, 1939.

#### *Rumania*

According to notification No. 339, dated September 1, 1939, from the International Telecommunication Union at Bern, the Instrument of ratification by Rumania of the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Madrid on December 9, 1932, together with the General Radio Regulations, the Additional Radio Regulations and Additional Protocol, the Telegraph Regulations, and the Telephone Regulations was deposited with the Spanish Government on June 14, 1939.

#### *United States*

On September 18, 1939, the President issued his proclamation of the Revision of the General Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Madrid on December 9, 1932, and the Final Protocol to the Revision of the General Radio Regulations, embracing reservations made by several Governments, which were

signed at the International Radio Conference held at Cairo, Egypt, February 1-April 9, 1938. The Senate gave its advice and consent to the ratification of the Revision of the General Radio Regulations and the Protocol on July 21, 1939, and the President ratified the instruments on August 11, 1939. In accordance with article 7 of the Madrid International Telecommunication Convention of December 9, 1932, the Secretary of State notified the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union at Bern, Switzerland, of the ratification of the United States on August 24, 1939, which notice had the effect of bringing the revised regulations and the protocol into force with respect to the United States. According to notification No. 339, dated September 1, 1939, from the International Telecommunication Union of Bern, the notification of the ratification by the United States was received by the Union on August 25, 1939.

Prior to being brought into force with respect to the United States the revised regulations and, with certain exceptions as indicated below, the final protocol, were put into force with respect to the following countries by notices given by the governments of those countries to the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union at Bern: Argentina; Australia; Belgium, including Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi (not including protocol); Bulgaria (not including protocol); Czechoslovakia (not including protocol); Danzig; Denmark (not including protocol); Estonia; Germany; Great Britain; Hungary; Italy, including Italian East Africa and Italian Islands in the Aegean; Japan, including Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, Kwantung, and South Sea Islands under mandate; Lebanon; Libya; Morocco; Netherlands, including Netherlands Indies, Surinam, and Curaçao; Newfoundland; New Zealand (not including protocol); Poland; Portugal; Rumania; Spain, including Spanish colonies and possessions and Spanish zone of Morocco; Switzerland (not including protocol); Syria; and Yugoslavia.

# **Regional Radio Convention for Central America, Panama, and the Canal Zone**

## *Canal Zone*

On September 18, 1939, the President proclaimed the Regional Radio Convention for Central America, Panama, and the Canal Zone, signed by this Government in behalf of the Canal Zone on December 8, 1938. The instrument of ratification in respect of the Canal Zone was deposited with the Guatemalan Government on September 8, 1939.

## **VISA FEES**

### **Agreement With Norway**

By a note dated September 3, 1939, the Norwegian Minister at Washington informed the Secretary of State that his Government have

deemed it necessary to terminate as from September 4, 1939, the reciprocal agreement for the waiver of nonimmigrant visa fees which was entered into by exchanges of notes dated May 10 and July 23, 1929.

### **Agreement With Rumania**

A reciprocal agreement for the reduction of passport visa fees concluded between the United States and Rumania became effective on September 1, 1939. The agreement establishes a fee of \$3.75, including the application fee, in the case of nationals of either Government, including Philippine citizens, visiting the territory of the other, including the Philippine Islands, temporarily for business or pleasure. The agreement provides for passport visas valid for 1 year and unlimited entry during the validity of the visa.

It would be desirable to have a more  
comprehensive study of the  
subject. The present study is  
limited in scope and does not  
cover all the aspects of the  
subject. A more detailed study  
of the subject is needed.

The present study is limited in scope  
and does not cover all the aspects of  
the subject. A more detailed study  
of the subject is needed.

The present study is limited in scope  
and does not cover all the aspects of  
the subject. A more detailed study  
of the subject is needed.

The present study is limited in scope  
and does not cover all the aspects of  
the subject. A more detailed study  
of the subject is needed.

The present study is limited in scope  
and does not cover all the aspects of  
the subject. A more detailed study  
of the subject is needed.

The present study is limited in scope  
and does not cover all the aspects of  
the subject. A more detailed study  
of the subject is needed.

